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NO. 47.

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Kimball & Gladwin, Lillooet,
Ballon's Express, Yale,
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AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE
THE
CITY OF VICTORIA.

WHEREAS, It is expedient that the District commonly known as Victoria Town should be incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies,

That from and after the passage of this Act, the tract of land specified in the first part of the first Schedule hereto, shall be incorporated as a City, to be called "The City of Victoria," the said City shall be divided into three Wards:

The Johnson street Ward, the Yates street Ward, and the James' Bay Ward.

The Johnson street Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the second part of the said first Schedule.

The Yates street Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the third part of the said first Schedule.

The James' Bay Ward, the tract of land specified in the fourth part of the said first Schedule.

That the government of the city shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be placed under the control of a Council.

The Council shall consist of a Mayor and six Councillors, possessed of the qualifications and subject to none of the disqualifications hereinafter specified, namely:

QUALIFICATIONS.

III. Being a male British subject of full age, having resided within the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies for a space of six calendar months previous to election;

Being at and having been for three calendar months next preceding the time of election, rated on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the same City in respect of freehold to at least the value of £50, or in respect of leaseholds to at least the value of £150.

Provided always, that at the first election of a Mayor and Councillors, the qualification of such Mayor and Councillors shall, as to property, be as follows:

Possession in his own right of real property within the city to the market value—

Or Freehold, £50.

If of Leasehold, £60.

DISQUALIFICATION.

IV. Being a Minister of any Religious Denomination.

Being a Sheriff, or Sheriff's Officer.

Being a Member of the Legislative Council, or of the House of Assembly.

Being a Bankrupt, Insolvent Debtor, Felon, or Outlaw.

Having taken the oath of allegiance to, or having become, the subject or citizen of any Foreign State or Nation, unless he shall subsequently thereto have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, before the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island, six months at least before the time of election.

Having directly or indirectly any contract with the Corporation.

Being naval or military officers on full pay, or the Judge of any Court of Criminal or Civil Jurisdiction, or being in receipt of any allowance from the Corporation.

MANNER OF ELECTING COUNCILLORS.

V. The candidate for the Mayorship (being duly qualified thereto), who shall obtain the greatest collective number of votes, shall be Mayor.

There shall be Two Councillors elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, in each of the said Wards.

The two candidates in each Ward (duly qualified) who shall obtain the greatest number of votes in the Ward for which they may stand, shall be Councillors.

Every person possessed of the qualifications and under none of the disqualifications hereinafter mentioned concerning electors of the said Corporation, shall have one vote only in the election of a Mayor, and in addition to his vote in the election of Councillors for each Ward wherein he has property qualifications; but in voting for Councillors he shall only vote once in the same Ward, and may either split his vote between the candidate or for one only, and if he shall vote for one only, his vote shall only count one.

The voting for Mayor and Councillors shall be open, and no person shall vote by proxy.

DURATION OF OFFICE OF MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS.

VI. The Mayor and Councillors shall be elected for one year, provided always that if the Mayor, or any of the Councillors, or any person on his or their behalf, or any person in partnership with him or them, shall enter into or obtain any interest directly or indirectly, in any contract entered into by or with the Corporation, such Mayor or Councillor having any interest in any contract as aforesaid, shall immediately be disqualified from continuing Mayor or Councillor, as the case may be.

Provided always, that if any Mayor or Councillor shall vote at any meeting of the Council, or shall not resign his office within the space of one calendar month from the time when he shall have entered into or obtained any interest in any such contract as aforesaid, such Mayor or Councillor shall forfeit to the Corporation a sum of £500, and all interest in the contract, and as to the said sum the same may be recovered by action, to be brought in the name of the Corporation of the City of Victoria; but all votes given under such circumstances shall be valid.

MANNER OF ELECTION OF MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS.

VII. The nomination shall be on the 8th day of November in each year, and the polling (if any) on the day following; provided that, if either of the said days shall fall on a Sunday, the nomination or election shall take place on the following day.

The nomination and poll at the first election shall be held on the 14th and 15th days next subsequent to the passage of this Act; provided that, if such days, or either of them, shall fall on a Sunday, the nomination or election shall take place on the following day; provided that the persons elected at the first election shall retain their office until the 8th day of November in the next year.

PLACE OF VOTING.

VIII. The poll shall be held in such place in each Ward, not being in, or in the immediate

vicinity of a Fire Department Establishment, or in a place licensed for the sale of liquor, as shall be, in that behalf appointed, namely: at the first election as appointed by the Sheriff; and at every election after the said first election, as the outgoing Council shall appoint, or in default thereof the Sheriff shall appoint.

The Sheriff, or outgoing Council, as the case may be, shall give at least seven days' notice of the place of nomination and poll in each Ward by advertisement thereof, in one or more newspapers published in the city.

The vote for Mayor shall be given in Yates street Ward and no other.

NOMINATION AND POLL.

IX. The Sheriff shall appoint the returning officers, if any, for the first election; after which, the Council shall appoint the same previous to any ensuing election.

The Sheriff shall on the day of nomination in Yates street Ward, at noon, nominate such persons as shall be put in nomination, in that behalf, by some duly qualified voter, as candidates for the office of Mayor, or Councillors, as the case may be; a show of hands shall then take place, and the Sheriff shall thereupon declare which of the candidates has or have been elected by the show of votes.

Any candidate or voter, on his behalf, may thereupon demand a poll, which shall be taken on the day of election, and the Sheriff shall, within 24 hours after the close of the poll, publicly declare the number polled for each candidate, and who has or have been elected by the greatest number of votes.

In case of a poll being demanded, the poll books and lists of voters for each Ward shall be supplied at the first election by the Sheriff, and at every subsequent election by the Council to the Returning Officer.

The polls shall be kept open between the hours of eight o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M. At the close of the poll the Returning officers shall immediately deliver to the Sheriff the poll books sealed.

In the election of Councillors, if there be an equality of votes, the Sheriff shall have a casting vote, to be given at the time of the declaration of the poll.

In case of the number of votes for Mayor being equal, the Council shall, at their first sitting, elect a Chairman, *pro tempore*, who shall have a casting vote in cases of equality, and the Council shall select between the candidates having such equality of votes.

All expenses attendant upon any election under this Act shall be borne by the candidates in equal proportion; such expenses in any Ward shall not exceed the sum of £20.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

X. The qualification of voters shall be as follows: Being a Male British Subject of full age.

Having resided in Vancouver Island or its dependencies, for a space of three calendar months preceding the election at which he tends his vote.

Being at the time of tendering his vote, rated on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the said City, to be called "The City of Victoria," the said City shall be divided into three Wards:

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Every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat at the Council, produce a certificate from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, stating that the necessary oaths have been taken by such member.

VACANCIES.

XVI. In case of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, resignation, or permanent absence for seven days from the publication of the same in one or more of the public papers published in the city, unless otherwise provided in such Ordinance, every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat at the Council, produce a certificate from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, stating that the necessary oaths have been taken by such member.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, August 4, 1862.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

Municipal Organization.

Among the wants—the first to be felt by those occupying a new country—one which previously has been inhabited solely by savage or barbarous races—will undoubtedly be that of some system of governmental organization. Man was not born to live alone. He is a gregarious animal. All his feelings, sympathies, interests, a thousand motives, compel him to seek the society of his kind. Every instinct of his nature leans that way. But the association of a number of individuals is the association of a diversity of ideas—of tempers, of as many different characters, and is next to impossible without the existence of some generally recognised principles and rules of human action, with the requisite machinery for enforcing those rules and principles. Hence the necessity for a government; for a ruling power in order to proclaim necessary laws; to compel their observance by every member of society. In modern times this ruling power in new colonies is constituted by the nation claiming the country, and exercised with due regard to the rights of the parent country. Seldom, however, is provision made by the Mother Country with regard to the regulation and organization of the various small communities into which the whole colony is of necessity divided. This duty is generally left to the Colonial Government. Into whatever locality a number of individuals cast their lot, there a community of interest springs up; there is a collective feeling; an identity of aims is to a certain extent engendered. Subservient to the principles and regulations affecting the public in general is a necessity for rules adapted to the wants of each separate district for a subordinate power to regulate the various affairs of such locality only. This power must come from the general legislature. It may be conferred on each aggregation of individuals by as many distinct Acts, varying, perhaps, in each instance; or one general code of rules may be laid down by which every community may be organized into separate and local bodies, having all the powers necessary for the regulation and administration of its internal affairs. In this colony we have a legislature—whether the form be good or bad we shall not at present attempt to discuss. This Legislature is constituted from the government of the whole country. Through it each locality must receive whatever power it may require for the regulation of its affairs. In no instance since the inception of the government has any district or community on the Island received such power by being erected into a municipality. The Government has undertaken to manage everything; to relieve all the districts, all the villages, and even the Town of Victoria itself, from the trouble of seeing after the details; and, as is usual in such cases, in attempting too much has succeeded in little. At last Victoria, after long delay, is about to receive some small share of the power retained with so much tenacity by the Solons on the south side of James Bay. This is the first instalment. But, it will be asked, are all the other villages and districts on the Island to wait for the same slow process of partition? Are they to remain in the same stagnant condition in which they have so long been for the time to come? These are questions to which it is highly necessary we should have a satisfactory answer. It cannot be expected that men who have been accustomed in their own country to a proper system of municipal organization, will tamely submit to be deprived of the right of managing their local affairs in their adopted home. Thanks to the fame of our rich gold mines we have had a large immigration of the very best class of men to subjugate the thousands of acres hitherto lying unproductive—men who have been brought up in new countries, where the process of redeeming extensive tracts of country from the wild luxuriance and chaos of Nature and reducing them to the condition of well organized and flourishing civilization, has been all but completed. It is instinctive with these men to build up new country. Every encouragement must be held forth to induce them to remain and settle upon our unoccupied lands, where they can make homes for themselves and their children. But they must have the right of local government. A system of Municipal Institutions must be inaugurated—one which will apply to the whole island. One under which the inhabitants of every distinct locality may be incorporated and be able to elect their officers—to make by-laws for the management of their communal affairs. A great amount of labor would by that means be saved the central government, enabling it to devote its attention to matters of more general importance. No better example could be produced of the beneficial effects of such a system than in the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada. There all Municipalities, no matter how small, are incorporated under one uniform law. It lies in the power of the inhabitants of any locality to put the law in motion for their own benefit. The whole machinery by which the Act is carried out works most harmoniously, and there is no reason whatever why we should not have similar powers of local organization.

THE STEAMER "CIRCASSIAN"—Mr. Pearson, the owner of the above vessel, has written to the London *Times*, denying that she carried a single article that could be called contraband of war. She was chartered from Bordeaux to the Havannah, was in the direct steam track, and only twenty miles from the Havannah when intercepted by Federal cruisers. Mr. Pearson adds that, if this were not sufficient to prove her destination, the fact of her draught of water is upwards of 20 feet, and that there is no harbor of the Confederate States capable of receiving such a vessel, ought to be conclusive on the point.

Capt. Wells, of the British South American steam line, now in this city, goes to Victoria, V.I., by next Northern steamer, to look into matters connected with the proposition to establish a new British steam line between San Francisco and British possessions in the North, *Bulletin*, 28th.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada

WAR DATES TO JULY 26.

The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived from San Francisco on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock p.m., bringing news from the Eastern States to July 26th. The news is interesting but not important:

CHICAGO, July 25.—The N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday says: "The telegraphic advices which we publish this morning from Washington throw a flood of light upon the late ministerial military consultations in that quarter, especially upon the order of the 23d from the War Department, defining the enforcement of the Confiscation act.

It appears that between the Republican radicals and conservatives, the Cabinet has been on the verge of complete dissolution, and that Seward had made up his mind to resign if his conciliatory and magnanimous counsels were to be superseded by the violent measures demanded by the Abolition fanatics, and that his retirement would have forced the entire reconstruction of the Cabinet, and that to avoid such embarrassments at this crisis, and especially to retain the invaluable services of Seward in the State Department, the President has resolved to harmonize, so far as possible, the Confiscation and Militia acts with the conservative war policy which thus far pervades every Act, message, order or proclamation of his.

Pursuant to the orders of Gen. Pope, a number of influential citizens of Fredericksburg were arrested last night, and are held as hostages for the release of certain Union men carried off by the rebels last spring. The parties were sent to Washington.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Advices from Vicksburg say that Commodore Farragut's fleet received no damage in passing the batteries on the night of the Arkansas's exploits. They succeeded in silencing every rebel battery as they passed. The mortar boats were still shelling the batteries when our informant left.

The canal is now finished, but the engineer has delayed letting on the water until another rise in the river. No doubt is entertained of its success.

A telegram from a member of Gen. McClellan's staff says all civilians, including correspondents, are now excluded from the lines of that army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The 1st of September has been determined upon as the day on which the Internal Tax bill goes into practical operation.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., July 24.—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at his residence this morning.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Officers of the dispatch boat from Vicksburg say that it was reported at Memphis, from rebel sources, that the gunboat Arkansas had been captured.

The Indians in Indiana are organizing against the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Gen. Halleck and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, left last evening for Fortress Monroe.

Col. Scott, Confidential Agent of the Post Office Department, who was sent to New Orleans in May, returned last night. He says that but for the stringent measures adopted by Gen. Butler, New Orleans could not be held.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The City Council yesterday appropriated \$500,000 for payment of \$10 to \$50 to each volunteer to supply the quota from this city.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Gen. Sherman has assumed command of the city. 400 persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday; 130 received passes to go South.

St. Louis, July 26.—Considerable excitement existed yesterday at the British Consul's office, in consequence of the large number of persons claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from enrollment in the militia. Several hundred were roughly handled by the crowd. Arrests were made.

The entire rebel loss at the battle of Fair Oaks is stated at 10,000. Johnston claims to have taken 10 pieces of artillery, and a large number of tents, muskets, &c.

The battle before Richmond are regarded in England as favorable for the rebels.

The rebels are concentrating at Gordonsville, Va., 60,000 men.

Stamps are to be used as currency.

240 persons took the oath of allegiance at Memphis. The bombardment of Vicksburg continues.

Yellow fever has broken out at Norfolk.

The Federal loss in the recent battles was 16,000.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Great Eastern took out \$1,200,000 specie to-day.

CAIRO, July 26.—The steamer Evansville, from Tennessee River, brings news of a Rebel raid in Florence, Aal., on Tuesday last. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for the commissary and quartermaster's stores and all the cotton they could find in the country; seized the U.S. steamer Colona, and took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, then burned her. The property destroyed is of great value.

A small detachment of Mitchell's army were captured, and they then proceeded down the Tennessee River to Chickasaw and Waterloo, and burned all warehouses containing cotton. Another band of 40 rebels made a descent on a wagon train, a short distance from Pittsburg Landing, and captured 60 wagons containing commissary and quartermaster's stores.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Advices from Tuscaralia state that 1000 bales of cotton were burned by the guerrillas, in that neighborhood, within ten days.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Culpepper, Orange and Madison counties are represented as being heartily sick of the war. Prospects of starving stares them in the face. Their stock has been driven off by the Confederates.

It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments as speedily as possible, the fee to the recruits of those regiments will be double that paid to volunteers. New regiments have also been ordered, which shall be armed and equipped without delay, and placed in the camp of instruction.

The President, in an official order, announces the death of ex-President Van Buren.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For San Francisco.

THE BRIG "EMILY W. SEYBURN" will take freight for the above port until THURSDAY, 7th August.

Apply at the office of

ST. OURS & CO.

Livery Stable Business FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING UR- goat business calling him to England, is ready of disposing of his Stock, Lease and Good Will of the same, on the most advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to

W. CULVERWELL,

Yates street.

F. J. De St. Ours,
Commission Merchant
AND
SHIPMING AGENT,
St. Our's Wharf, Victoria, V. I.

Always on hand and for sale in lots to suit
FLOUR, PEAS,
BARLEY, OATS,
HAY, OREGON HAMS,
OREGON BACON, Etc., etc. etc.

au1-1m

au2-1w

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, Augst 4, 1862.

English News.

We have dates to Thursday, July 17, but the news is sufficiently meagre. Details of the fight before Richmond had been received and they were read with great interest. The topic was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regarding the fight as a great reverse to the Federal arms, others contending that McClellan sustained no serious disaster, that he was practically nearer Richmond, and might congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war. Hope were expressed that more pacific counsels would soon prevail at Washington.

The Times, still bitter and sarcastic, treated matters as a decided rebel victory, thinking that there is good evidence in the North that the end is not far off, and denounced General Butler's insolence in his intercourse with foreign Consuls. We subjoin the remarks made by General Butler to the Consuls of Great Britain, France and Greece:

"There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say 'the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, &c. What 'proceedings' have you, or either of you, to 'waive,' if you do feel disposed so to do? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations or of this country which gives you the power to use such language to the representative of the United States in a quasi-official communication?"

"Commercial agents, merely of subordi- nate class, Consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings past or present of the Government under whose protection they are permitted to reside so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong,

"Oh, you needn't lie," said the husband, "you needn't lie. You did it, you know you did. Billy — saw you all three going off in a canoe."

"I couldn't help it," replied the other. "She would come — it wasn't my fault — I ain't to blame."

"I want you to bring her back to me," continued the husband, with his hands raised threateningly.

"You shall have her," returned the man. "I didn't know you wanted her — if I'd thought you did I never would have had anything to do with her. I'll give you satisfaction. If you want your wife back again send after her."

"I want my wife back again?" said the husband, stepping back; "No, sir, you bet I don't. I'm only too glad to get out of her. We've been married now nearly five years, and, so help me God, I've never known a moment's comfort since. She's been drunk for the last twelve months; and as for satisfaction, if she'll only stay with you as long as she did with me, my satisfaction will consist in knowing that you are as miserable as I have been ever since I knew her. You've got a bad bargain, sir, and all I pray is that you'll only keep it. Give me back my little daughter, and you may go to H — aliax with the woman!"

"Good," cried the astonished and delighted bachelorette, who had expected a broken head at least, "the child is yours!" and sure enough he gave up the child, for yesterday he met the happy father on Yates street with his little daughter in his arms, and he declared to us that he hadn't known so much happiness for five years as he felt at that moment. Poor soul! we only hope his happiness will last.

DELTU ENGINE COMPANY.—The engine

in use by the Deluge Engine Company is lying at the Tiger House, and the building lately occupied by the Company has been sold and will be removed to Fort street, above Douglas. The Company are therefore without a house, and are disposed, we learn, to ask that a sufficient sum of money be sub-

scribed by the public to enable them to lease the building now occupied as a paint store, at the corner of Yates and Bayley streets.

The Fire Department generally is pretty well drained of money. An application made to the Legislature for an additional ap-

portion to assist in paying the current expenses of each company has been refused, and the members are either unable or unwilling to make any further pecuniary sacrifices towards the maintenance of the organization. That the Department is a public benefit none will dispute, and that it should be maintained upon a respectable and efficient footing, which cannot be accomplished without funds, is equally true. It is, therefore, hoped that property-holders generally will open their hearts and loosen their purse-strings to satisfy any reasonable demands which may be made upon them by the Deluge Company. They need assistance to procure proper quarters, and, as property-holders are more deeply interested than any other class in the preservation of the town from destruction by fire, the appeal should not be passed by unregarded.

THE "SHUBRICK" AT PORT TOWNSEND.

—On Thursday last the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick proceeded to Port Townsend and landed Collector Smith, who went ashore alone and unarmed and demanded possession of the custom-house in compliance with a Governmental order to that effect. Lieut. Merryman, of the revenue cutter Joe Lane, who was acting collector of the Puget Sound District during Mr. Smith's absence, refused to give up the papers and books, whereupon the collector returned to the Shubrick and a file of men was sent ashore and Lieut. M. placed under arrest and taken aboard the cutter. The property of the office was also seized and carried aboard the Shubrick, but was afterwards taken to the store of Hastings & Co., where the business of the custom-house will be transacted temporarily. Lieut. Merryman was subsequently released from custody, unconditionally, we believe.

A crowd of persons watched the proceedings with curious interest; but no violence was attempted nor threats made use of towards Mr. Smith or any one else, and it is presumed that no opposition or trouble will be encountered in the removal of the custom-

house on the 1st of October next.

THE OVERLAND TRANSIT COMPANY.—The

first batch of immigrants bound for Cariboo under the auspices of the Overland Transit Company, which has engaged to take them across the Rocky Mountains and set them down on the "threshold" of the Cariboo diggings, arrived at Toronto, C. W., June 16. They numbered twenty-nine, and were principally young Englishmen, well supplied with money, guns and ammunition. The "light spring-waggons" in which they are to be taken across the mountains had not arrived. The Canadian papers regard the journey as a most hazardous one, and denounce the speculation as one of the most reckless that cupidity ever invented.

The passengers are warned that they are being led into a dangerous trap, and are told that their sovereigns will do them no good in the absence of all material for subsistence on the road. But they do not seem deterred by these statements, and have pushed on. About five hundred more overland passengers are reported on their way from England.

INCORPORATION AT LAST!—On Saturday His Excellency the Governor signed the bill to incorporate the City of Victoria, and it is now a law. The election must take place within a fortnight.

FOR The late State prison "break" in California is attributed by the newspapers to carelessness and incompetency on the part of the officers.

FOR The U. S. Revenue cutter Joe Lane

will be sold or sent to San Francisco.

FOR The brig Emily W. Seyburn will take freight for San Francisco.

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Elopement.

It is not often, in this quiet, anti-petticoat town, that we are called on to note the occurrence of an elopement from the bed and board of her husband of a faithless wife, but strange though it may seem to the many loving couples that are living in Victoria in a state of conjugal happiness, blissfully forgetful that there exists a law on the statute books of England which allows ill-matched pairs to separate "for cause," or who have not yet learned that the gallant member for Nanaimo District, who is ever introducing some measure to benefit his fossil constituency, and who is ever ready to do a good turn for the ladies (vide his deserted wife bill) has given notice of his intention to introduce a Divorce Bill in our Assembly. Strange as it may seem, we say, to some people, an elopement has actually taken place here in town.

On yesterday week a hard-working man, the unfortunate husband of a drunken wife and the fortunate father of two blue-eyed girls, returned to his home at noon and found that the partner of his bosom was missing—had absquatulated the premises, taking all her wearing apparel and one of the babies—leaving the other to comfort the heart of the disconsolate man. The deserted husband made strict enquiry and soon learned that, in company with a man, she had started for a farm in one of the out-lying districts in a canoe. The husband said but little after ascertaining that his wife had eloped, but quietly went to his daily labor and bided his time; and he had not long to bide, for on Saturday he encountered, face to face, on Government street, the man who had robbed him of his wife and child. Stepping up to the robber, he said, fiercely—

"So, sir! you have taken my wife and one of my children to your farm, I hear. The man, alarmed at the words and menacing attitude of he who addressed him, turned pale, and stepping back, stammered out a denial.

"I could help it," replied the other. "She would come — it wasn't my fault — I ain't to blame."

"I want you to bring her back to me," continued the husband, with his hands raised threateningly.

"You shall have her," returned the man. "I didn't know you wanted her — if I'd thought you did I never would have had anything to do with her. I'll give you satisfaction. If you want your wife back again send after her."

"I want my wife back again?" said the husband, stepping back; "No, sir, you bet I don't. I'm only too glad to get out of her. We've been married now nearly five years, and, so help me God, I've never known a moment's comfort since. She's been drunk for the last twelve months; and as for satisfaction, if she'll only stay with you as long as she did with me, my satisfaction will consist in knowing that you are as miserable as I have been ever since I knew her. You've got a bad bargain, sir, and all I pray is that you'll only keep it. Give me back my little daughter, and you may go to H — aliax with the woman!"

"Good," cried the astonished and delighted bachelorette, who had expected a broken head at least, "the child is yours!" and sure enough he gave up the child, for yesterday he met the happy father on Yates street with his little daughter in his arms, and he declared to us that he hadn't known so much happiness for five years as he felt at that moment. Poor soul! we only hope his happiness will last.

DELTU ENGINE COMPANY.—The engine

in use by the Deluge Engine Company is lying at the Tiger House, and the building lately occupied by the Company has been sold and will be removed to Fort street, above Douglas. The Company are therefore

without a house, and are disposed, we learn, to ask that a sufficient sum of money be sub-

scribed by the public to enable them to lease the building now occupied as a paint store, at the corner of Yates and Bayley streets.

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WHISTLE AND I'LL COME TO YOU, LOVE.

On Friday evening last, a gentleman was ar-

rested by Officer Jones, while blowing a

whistle similar to that used by policemen.

The gentleman was brought before Mr. Pen-

terton and proved that he was in the habit of

using the whistle to call a pet dog.

Officer Jones, in giving his evidence, created much

merriment by his refusal to style the pris-

oner a gentleman; and when he alluded to him

as "this man," Mr. Ring, who appeared for

the defense, interrupted and said, "You

mean, this gentleman?" "I mean this man,"

replied the officer. "This gentleman,"

persisted Mr. Ring. "No," replied Jones,

"this prisoner." Jones stated as his reason

for making the arrest, that he supposed the

object had in view by the prisoner was to

draw the police from their beats by leading

them to suppose that their services were re-

quired in another part of the town, and while

they were following the sound in one direc-

tion, the blower's friends might slip around

and rob a house in another direction!

The gentleman established an unexceptional

character and was discharged—the officer

receiving a reprimand and subsequently be-

ing fined \$5 for exceeding his duty.

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GROCERIES.

L. MALATESTA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Oregon Pro-
duce, Liquors, &c.,
—AND—

Commission Merchants;
Johnson street, corner Oriental Alley, Victoria, V. I.
July 23 1m

E. WILLSON & RIEKMAN,
GROCERS
—AND—

PROVISION DEALERS

Corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, Victoria, —
next to Phillips' Soda Manufactory,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE INHAB-
ITANTS of Victoria and vicinity that they have
opened the above establishment for the sale of

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS,
OILMAN'S STORES,
CAN FRUITS,
PICKLES, &c.,

And trusts that by selling First Class Goods as cheap
as any house in town, they will receive a fair share
of patronage.

T. H. BROWN & G. BRUCE,
GROCERS

.... AND

PROVISION DEALERS,

Corner Douglas and Johnson streets,
Victoria, V. I.

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And trust that by selling First Class Goods as cheap
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of patronage.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

T. H. BROWN & CO.,
GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wharf street,

New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf

VICTORIA, V. I.

July 13 1m

KWONG LEE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

CHINESE GOODS,

Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc., etc.,

CORMORANT STREET

Between Government and Douglas streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

56 1/2 Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

A. N. NICOLSON'S

GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Fort and Douglas sts., Victoria, V. I.

HAVING JUST OPENED WITH A

choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions,

and being determined to sell on as low terms as any of the trade, he would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

July 11 1m

"Kitsap Mills Flour,"

EXTRA,

FROM TEEKALET, W. T.

For sale in quantities to suit by

EDGAR & AIME,
Wharf street—foot of Yates.

Vancouver's Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1

9th June, 1862.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

installments upon the land specified in the

Schedule hereto, written in ink, are due

if not paid, and must be paid before the 11th

day of August, at the Land Office, the respective

lands in respect of which installments are then due

will on that day be absolutely forfeited, and that all

land forfeited on that day will be put up at auction

at the upper price of 2d. per acre, on the day of

August, 1862, at the expense of the highest bidder.

Nothing is given to the holders of the undermen-

tioned sections so much of the installments as

may be required for the purpose will immediately

after the payment of the same be applied in settling

the claims made by the Indian titles.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NAME OF ORIGI-
NAL PURCHASER

Amount due
and interest

Instrument
and date

DISTRICT

THE NORTHERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED 1836)

For Fire and Life Assurance

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for

Victoria.

JANION & GREEN,
Victoria, August, 1860.

JANION & GREEN,
161 6m

Southgate, J. J. 168 0 0 2nd Somenos District

Mayne, R. C. 25 0 0 2nd Somenos District

Allan, Lowe & Co. 169 0 0 2nd Somenos District

Bedwell, E. P. 25 0 0 2nd Comikain District

Stamp, E. & Co. 161 5 0 2nd Comikain District

Southgate, J. J. 168 0 0 2nd Cowichan District

Brothie, W. 21 10 0 2nd Cowichan District

Pidwell, J. T. 104 5 0 2nd Cowichan District

Fraser, D. 166 15 0 2nd Cowichan District

Martin, Abraham. 24 10 0 2nd Cowichan District

Munroe, A. 36 0 0 2nd Quamichan District

Rosening, — 131 17 1 2nd Cowichan District

Graham, J. A. 75 0 0 2nd Cowichan District

Jeff. id

JOHN S. BISHOP,

Book-keeper and Accountant,

COLLECTOR OF RENTS, DEBTS, &c.,

OFFICE—In Cording's Assay Office, Yates street

July 1m

CLOTHING.

NATHAN POINTER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
GOVERNMENT STREET,
in the lower story of

British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,
Two doors South of the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.
Is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in
Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent
Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved
Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia.)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALISTIC SHIRTS, from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. A fine lot of Derby and Saxon

White and Colored Shirts, and

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Shirts, a full assortment of
GENTS SILK SCARFS, a new style of Gents Fine Cashmere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent

White and Colored Shirts, and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful

BYRON SHIRTS,

of all sizes, varying from 13 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine those

Baltic Stockings,

for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for Shirts, by sending the size of the neck. Will guarantee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of

British Columbia & Puget Sound.

I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex
Grecian. A fine lot of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

for the Fall and Winter trade.

—ALSO—

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, high finish.

The Gloves consist of some 75 dozen pairs of various kinds. The Crimmins' Dress Shirts, two and a half pounds, with double backs. We study to please. Business hours, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

1628 6m & g

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